## FLYERS NOW AT THE TRACK

Driving Club Expects to Have 40,000 People at the Races on the Fourth.

Entries for the Big Special-Some of the Horses That Came in Yesterday-Records of a Few of the Horses.

Yesterday afternoon Sterling R. Holt, Thomas Taggart, William Foor and Smith Graves took a little ride out to the track. and spent an hour looking round to see if everything was in "ship shape," preparaatory to the race meeting which begins on the Fourth. Mr. Taggart had a chance show his stable of young horses, which never appeared to a better advantage. The track is very heavy from recent rains, but will be in splendid condition if no more rain falls between this and next Tuesday.

Kissel's Dallas and Albert E., two of the horses that are to start in the special, are here and are the best speeders at the stalls as yet. Doble and Stuart are expected today. Nightingale, the last of the famous trio, arrived last night. Fine horses poured in yesterday and

were sent to their rooms by stable supervisor G. W. Hall. Among the late arrivals are Red Cloud, 2:25, and T. R. Fox, 2:20, from Lima, O. Ivorene, from the same place, is here, with her 2:164 record, ready for the 2:17 pace. Barney, Tip Bruce's little pacer, got in and is in Dickerson's stable. This horse is

from Danville, Ky.

Albert E., another winner in the 2:17 class, is stalled. N. T. H., who slashed the purse in the free-for-all here last spring, is waiting for engagements, and is being walked through the shady groves. Rhody Patterson arrived yesterday with two green horses. Ura Caldwell's string came in from Rushville last night. T. C. Neal with four, and Float Jolly with two, came in late. Hayes ers two fine looking animals. George Hegner, of Kokomo, get in with Sunset, and driver Gosnold brought Henry F., 2:134, for the 2:17 pace. Joe Johnson is here with Lucy A., and Jack Curry, a brother of Gil Curry, is here in charge of the Jewett farm celebrities, Jack Landon, of Independence, Ia., brings a string of nine; Richard J. Wilson is up from Rushville with eleven, while W. A. Jones brings four from the Rushville meeting. H. J. Benson, of Chilicothe, O., has of nine, among whom is L., 2.1614. Bud Dickenson, of Greensburg, came in with one last night. The Centliver brothers, of Fort Wayne, brought nine head, including Mary Centliver. George Whitney, of Des Moines, got in with nine head and R. W. Quinn, of

North Manchester with four. Never were the prospects better for a successful and exciting meeting than at present and the Driving Club expect to see 40,-000 people present on the Fourth.

Turf Notes. Flossy G., 2:1814, has a filly foal by Aller-The Barry, Ill., association will be held

Patsey Curtis (4), 2:1512, arrived in Indianapolis last week. The report that Abbie V., 2:161/2, was dead was incorrect.

Bert Oliver has trotted a mile in 2:19 on the Independence kite. Boone Wilson stepped a mile at Connersville in 2:131/9.

Lord Clinton, 2:104, has gone a half this season, at Richmond, in 1:08. L. D. Randall, of Frankfort, Ind., has nine head of well bred ones in training, The horses are beginning to pour into the Tiffin, O., track preparatory for the races. S. G. Riley, Vernon, Ind., owns a good Delineator colt and a Richwood filly that

Strong Boy won at Fostoria last week in 2:144. This horse is hard to beat when giveo a show.

Wm. Hellwood, of Mount Victory, O., has shipped some mares to be bred to the pacer Bud Crooke, 2:15%. D. P. George has a good Arrowood filly. dam by a son of Wedgewood, in training at

the Tiffin, O., track. The hoofs of the dead Dictator, like those of George Wilkes, will be mounted and trimmed with silver.

Paul is at his old tricks again. He is winning down East in straights. He is one of the best of the Bald Hornets. Dr. Caton, 2:19%, is still in the stud, but is stepping along as fast as any of them.

He will be quite a horse this year. D. H. Frazer, of Lafayette, lud., is half owner of all the stock at Sandridge stock

farm. He is a partner of C. W. Travis. The Western cyclone, Blizzard, won the 2:17 pace at Binghamton, N. Y., last Matt Dwyer has driven the three-yearold pacer, Ella Eddy, by Jerome Eddy, a

mile in 2:2214, and she can speed very fast. In a free-for-all trot and page over East, Bunco Jr. beat Ryland T. Ryland had all his old erratio ways. Old Jewitt was dis-The Hendricks County Trotting and Pac-

ing Association will hold its meeting at Danville, Ind., Aug. 3 and 4. Entries close The Sheridan race track, located in Hamilton county, is one of the best half-

mile tracks in the State. A great many good horses are there in training. It is rather significant that the first pacer to be added to the standard performing list this year is a granddaughter of Election-

eer, Leta May, 2:234, by Antevolo. Starting Judge Frank B. Walker, at the recent Wapakoneta, O., meeting, started afteen heats in three hours and forty minntes, a record never heretofore approached. Turco, 2:1312, the great four-year-old of the Jewett stable, is one of the gamest pacers one ever looked at. He is a race

horse of the first quality and stays up in his races like an old campaigner. The speed programme of the Elkhart County Agricultural Society for its fal meeting at Goshen, Ind., Oct. 2 to 6, has been printed. Ten events appear on the programme, with classes well arranged.

The purses run from \$250 to \$350. Connersville closed its race meeting holding the fastest trotting mile of the season-2:124. The track at that place is probably the fastest in the State and one of the best in the country. It is a regulation one. Al-

bert E., by Penrose, bears the honors. The meeting which was advertised to take place at Independence last week was declared off on account of a lack of entries. It seems impossible to hold an early meeting at independence. It has been tried before, but with very poor re-

One of the best country meetings that will be held in the State this season is the one to be given by the New Albany association. Four days of racing are programmed and twelve races are on the card. with purses ranging from \$150 to \$400, S.

M. Weir is secretary. Fred Hooper, 2:23, is an instance of the longevity and usefulness of the trotting horse. Although the date of his fosling is unknown, he is in the neighborhood of thirty years. His record was made in 1874, and the old horse is still doing good service

on the Philadelphia driveways. At Peru, Ind., Dr. Haile worked a mile, Friday, in 2:204 and 2:214; Princeford a mile 2:26; Frank H. in 2:25; Prince Nutwood in 2:25 4. last half in 1:104; Alpha, by Prince Natwood, in 2:334 and 2:314, last quarter in 35 seconds. This is considered very fast, as they are all in the stud and have not

closed their season.

At New York city the horses have been | Puck. worked up some. Brownie has gone in Mrs. Innit (severely)-Clara, I heard Mr. 2:284; Lexington Belle, 2:284; Butterscotch, 2.20%; Reference, 2:16%; Virginia Evans, 2:19; Olivette, 2:27%; Verona, 2:28; Fearnaught, jr., 2:30; Little Frank, 2:22%; Jake Straus, 2:27%; Lady Story, 2:28%; Cora Cooper, 2:27; Jesse, 2:20.

Fred Kissel, the Indianapolis driver, showed himself to be not only a mechanic, but also a shrewd and careful manager in winning the 2:13 pace. He bided his time, as did McHenry in the Guy-Mascot-Flying-Jib race, and won after the other horses had exhausted all their extreme speed. We cannot blame Fred, for he was out to

win, and win he did. Dave Ray bould has the following horses in his string at the fair grounds: Lord Clinton.

blk. g., 2:104, by Denning's Allen; Trim, ch. g., 2:164, untraced; Maggie B., 2:26, by White Line, jr.; Marvel, b. g., 2:21, by Adjuster; Luey W., b. m., 2:274, by Chief Medium; Fred Nelson, 2:314, by O. F. C.; Belford, gr. h., 2:263, by Woodford Pilot, and Grace B., ch. f. (2), 2:294, by Sidney.

The Bridgeton annual fair will be held at Bridgeton, Ind., Aug. 9. They have offerred for their speed programme the following: 2:50 pace, 2:37 trot, 2:50 trot, 2:35 pace and free-for-all trot. Four horses must enter and three start, The association will be governed by the American Trotting Association rules. Entries close July 10. Records made after July 1 no bar.

The many friends of George Bronson, and they number every horseman that bears his acquaintance, will be pained to learn that he is at present in very poor health. being a sufferer from a complication of diseases, principally rheumatism and heart trouble. His condition, however, has improved during the past week or so and it is thought that he will soon be up and about again and able to be with his horses.

The famous brood mare Alma Mater has now seven in the 2:30 list. Her latest addition is the chestnut stallion Allandorf, by Onward. He made a record on June 16 at Milford, Mass., of 2:284. Her list now includes Alcantarra, 2:23; Aleyone, 2:27; Alfonso, 2:2934; Alicia. 2:30; Almater, 2:28; Arbiter, 2:2242, and Allandorf, 2:2842. Allandorf is the sire of three in the list, including the four-year-old pacing stallion Strong Boy, 2:12,

THE FIRST FLAG.

It Was Made by Betsy Ross, Who Was a Fine Needlewoman in Her Day.

Philadelphia Inquirer. The birth place of the flag still stands at 239 Arch street. It is a two-story brick dwelling-the second brick nonse built in Philadelphia, its original nearest neighbor being Penn's house, lately removed from Letitia street to Fairmount Park. It was here that the sweet and deft needlewoman, Betsy Ross, stitched together the stars and stripes of "a separate and independent na-

Betsy Ross's maiden name was Griscom. She married John Ross. She had lived as a widow in the old house for a long while before the revolution, conducting a dressmaking and milfinery establishment. It appears from authoritative sources that she had earned the title of being the finest needleworker in America. It was General Washington's acquaintance with her that led the committee on a flag to consult her, and in May, 1777, Congress made an order on the treasury to pay her £14 12s 2d for flage for the fleet in the Delaware. She received the contract for making all the government flags. She was married three times, her third husband being John Claypole, a lineal descendant of Oliver Crom-

She has a great granddaughter, Miss Clarissa Wilson, living on Woodland avenue. Recently a cultured lady and gentleman from Massachusetts visited the old homestead of the flag, and before leaving suggested that the proprietress keep a visitors' book. She presented a book and signed her own name first. The name was Emma Griscom Smith, and she was descended from the same family as Betsy Ross, whose grandfather, the lady said, once owned nearly all the land from the Delaware river and around the neighborhood of the first flag house, which was Betsy's home.

Mrs. Ross kept her dressmaking establishment there from before the revolution until long afterward. Washington had known her before. She had carried the title of the finest needlewoman in the land before she was married, in an age when it was the greatest part of a lady's education, and when it was a more important road to the patience, contentment and industry of motherhood than fishing is to statesmanship. She made the magnificent ruffle bosoms of Washington's shirts, which, besides being monuments to her skill, are to this day a thing which would make the bosom of a patriot swell at sight, and put the modern "biled" shift front to shame.

The house on Arch street is now owned and occupied by Mrs. A. Mund, and there has been pending for a brief period the suggestion that Philadelphia secure the old dwelling just as it is, and set up every brick and board in its original position out in the park beside Penn's house. New York and Chicago have both tried to get it and failed.

TURKEY'S GREAT GUNS.

Some Very Formidable Shots Fired During the Reign of the Mohammeds,

Chambers' Journal.

In 1478 Mohammed II, in forming the siege of Scutari, in Albania, employed fourteen heavy bombards, the lightest of which threw a stone shet of 370 pounds' weight, two sent shots of 500 pounds, two of 750 pounds, two of 850 pounds, one of 1,200 pounds, five of 1 500 and one of the enormous weight of 1,640 pounds, enormous even in these days, for the only guns whose shots exceed the heaviest of these are our eightyton guns, throwing a 1,700-pound projectile, our 100-ton throwing one of 2,000 pounds, and the 110-ton throwing an 1,800-pound shot with a high velocity.

The stone shot of Mohammed's guns varied between 20 and 32 inches in diameter. about the height of a dining table; 2.534 of them were fired on this occasion weighing. according to calculation of Gen. Lefrey, about 1,000 tons, and were cut out of the solid rock on the spot. Assuming 24 inches as the average diameter of the shot fired at this siege, the total area of the surface dressed was nearly 32,000 square feet. At this siege the weight of the powder fired is estimated by Gen. Lefroy to have been 250 tons. At the siege of Rhodes, in 1480, Mohammed caused sixteen basilisks, or double cannon, to be cast on the spot, throwing balls two to three feet in diameter.

Lament of an Unlucky Man.

Philadelphia North American. "Some men have all the luck in this world," said the sad-eyed man, as he carefully pulled the ravelings from his frayed coat sleeve. "What's the matter now!" asked the bartender in the South-street hostelry where

the sad-eyed individual had stopped to rest

and recuperate.

"Everything! everything!" moaned S. E. "Say. A lawyer in the town I come from was born with luck spelled out on his face. I was born with 'hoodoo' written all over me. A year ago a homeless little street boy was run over by a train. A lady in our town saw the accident, took the child in charge, adopted it, sued the railroad company for \$20,000 and got it! Then the luckridden lawyer, who managed the case for her, stepped in and married her. Two weeks ago she died and left him her whole fortune, besides making him guardian of the child and its estate. Now they say the child san't healthy and is likely to die at any time. That's what I call luck. But only a few men fall into it in this world."

And he buried his head in his hands and

Kipling and His Neighbors,

Washington Post. In the town where Rudyard Kipling is setting up his new home, Brattleboro, Vt., the natives are very much accustomed to "high folks," as they call Kipling and his family, and their attitude toward the novelist is quite amusing, says the Boston Post. Kipling is building his house about three miles out of the town proper, and this the "town folks" don't like for one thing. They don't fancy his stone blasting and "spoiling the meadews" below. They resent, too, his building a new house, when so many are standing already and were offered him. Then the teams he drives and the carriage in which his wife, baby and himself ride is, according to the town tolks, too "elaborate" for "muddy road Mrs. Kipling has given out her desire to have three servants when the house is finished, and this displeases her neighbors, since they think "she ought to do something herself." Kipling, too, is charged with being anything but neighborly, and when the "folks call at his house" the author is never seen. He keeps upstairs. Then he doesn't return these calls, and that is another point of griev-

## Surprised at Her Mother.

Sampson kiss you last night as he left. You should never allow a man to kiss you until he is engaged to you. Grace Innit (in surprise)—Why, mother! What are you thinking of? You don't suppose I would do anything so unladylike as to engage myself to Mr. Sampson when I am already engaged to Mr. Tompkins!

Cruel Irony.

"How do you like your new music mas-"He is a very nice, polite young man. When I made a mistake yesterday, he said: 'Pray, Mademoiselle, why do you take so much pains to improve upon Beethoven?"

Ruins of the City of Los Muertos, Which Once Occupied Nine Square Miles.

An Ancient Pueblo Surrounded by a Wall Twelve Feet Thick and Containing Adobe Buildings Five Stories High.

Tucson (A. T.) Letter in San Francisco Chronicle. How many persons have ever heard of the buried city of Los Muertos-the dead? Not very many in proportion to the thousands who have read Bulwer Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii." And yet such a city exists in the heart of Arizona and within half a dozen miles of the capital city of the Territory. Thousands of dollars have been spent by the United States government in making excavations here with the commendable aim of throwing some light upon the people who inhabited these vast and fertile valleys in pre-Columbian times. The work has been partially successful.

The ancient city with the modern Spanish name of Los Muertes was located on an elevated mesa, or rather in an extended valley, seven or eight miles from the junction of the two large rivers, Salt and Gila, and about five miles from the present city of Phonix. The location was undoubtedly chosen on account of the superior fertility of the soil and the adaptability of the land to irrigation. Water was taken from the Salt river, six miles distant, and conducted to the ancient Pueblo through open and spacious ditches having an average fall of seven feet to the mile. From carefully compiled estimates it is stated that fully 200,000 acres of land was thus brought under cultivation in the immediate vicinity

of Los Muertos. The city itself is traced for a distance of three miles down the valley, and is almost quare in size. The streets are narrow and frequently interrupted by rectangular squares or plazas. On the four corners which face these squares the buildings were much larger, running to five stories in height and a proportionate thickness of wall. Mr. Cushing, who conducted these explorations on behalf of the government, suggested that these edinoes were in all probability fortifications, and arranged in the manner described to effectually guard the main theroughfares from invaders.

WALLS AS THICK AS JERICO'S. The entire city was encircled by a substantial wall twelve feet thick and probably twenty feet in height, and on the walls were erected small towers, from which coigne de vantage the aboriginal sentinels might watch over the welfare and peace of the city. Embrasures were cut in the walls six feet from the ground, probably for egress and ingress, as the weapons of defense in those days were not adaptable to shooting through portholes. The warrior of this period was armed with the stone ax made of polished granite or a species of meteorite, and formidable weapons they made. Then there was a kind of sling, such as was used in the historic duel between David and Goliath. The bow and arrow were a later invention, but long spears made of ironwood, buckthorn, mesquite and other native woods and tipped with sharp flints were a common weapon. Whoever the people here were they belonged to the stone age. Not a trace of metal has ever been found. The little ernaments and gewgaws that the Indian mothers loved to wear and bedeck their infants with were invariably bright shells brought from the sea or polished stones of varied colors. Large quantities of these are found, such as turquoise, ruby and mother of pearl in the shape of neck amulets or wristlets. By the modern Indians they are looked upon as possessing supernatural powers to heal the sick and protect the wearer in battle or from the bites of venomous rep-

The extensive irrigating datches were all dug with stone implements, and the huge rafters in their lofty buildings were "chewed" off with the same rude tools. It must have taken years of incessant toil and a patience beyond the endurance of Joo to have completed the work these people accomplished with the crude means

That they were a pastorial people is certain. Out in their fields grew the pumpkin, and cotton, flax, tobacco, a species of potato, barley and corn. Of domesticated animals they had the cow, sheep, dog and turkey. They were not given much to earniverousness. The meal of their corn or barley or the wild acorn was more toothsome, baked into cakes, than the flesh of animals. It is not positively known that they ate meat at all. The Cohuilla Indians of this day are very careful about eating flesh. They believe in the transmigration of souls into the animals about them. It may be the residents of Los Muertos were transmigrationists. That would account for the scarcity of animal bones discovered. No evidence has been found that they lived upon other food than cereals, oysters, heh

and fruits. All the evidence brought to light leaves no doubt that this prehistoric city was destroyed by earthquakes. Indeed, there are surface evidences all over this section of mighty seismic disturbances at no later date than 1,000 or 1,500 years ago. In making the excavations in the canals many of them were found filled with lava, and within the city were numerous signs of hasty exit. One skeleton was found caught by a falling wall while the person in lite was evidently in the act of running from the danger. Clothe for wear still stood unfinished in the loom, and in some instances the catastrophe had overtaken these people at their meals, as cooking utensils were found over the coals long since smoldered.

INHABITANTS FLED IN TERROR. It does not appear that everything was annihilated by the first onslaught of the earthquake, but after the warning those who were not killed outright evidently departed with proper haste. That haste was shown is evinced in the fact that many articles of prehistorio wear, gaudy ornaments of dusky maidens, weapons of war and pieces of playing games, domestic utensils and a bundred little things which went to make up the lares and penates of the aboriginal home were found cast about in hurried confusion.

Standing in the ruins of this once considerable city one is apt to be lost in wonderment as to who its people were and when they met their untimely fate. Perhaps along the narrow labyrinths of adobe homes, when prosperity looked down from a winterless sky, a copper-hued counterpart of Nydis, the Thessalian, groped about and offered to those who would buy bright nosegays from the plains of the Gila and Sait or the mesas of the Verde. They say that we all have our duplicates, and perbaps lone and Glaucus and the Edile Pausa and all the rest of the players in Lord Lyttonie tragedy were matched here

with bronze faces and less grace. The more interesting of the relies taken from the ruins of Los Muertos are in the museum at Washington. Many of them are of great value from an archaelogical standpoint. The stone axes are perhaps the most prized of all the collections, owing to their beauty of manufacture. They are undoubtedly of the neolithic period, made usually from green stone and polished like glass. As the early mechanics had no metal appliances, it necessarily required many years to complete their wares. Reckoning time at the present prices of labor. these axes would be worth upwards of \$1,000 each. It is probable, however, that ther were banded down from one generation to another and the wear and polish was made by degrees. These axes average about five inches length, and weigh from three to four pounds each. Some larger ones weigh as high as twenty pounds. Half way around each, however, is a smooth grove, on which the handle was fixed. The latter consisted of a long fibrous eapling bent over in the form of a hairpin. The loose ends were then bound together and in some cases covered with nides. This made a tough handle, which would not permit the stone to fly off. When it struck the object for which it was aimed something usually gave way, and it was more often found on investigation to be a skull than an ax.

Near by Los Muertos are the ruins of

another city, quite as large in area. Thus

SIGNS OF SUMMER:

1--That Tired Feeling.

2--Hot Days.

3--Picnics.

4--Ice Boxes and Refrigerators.

We have a great Clearance Sale of REFRIGERATORS next week. All Boxes and Refrigerators go at absolute

As in all other departments we offer big reductions. See our \$22.50 Set for



Thirty-seven styles of latest designs in Walnut, Oak and Ash. We have a solid Oak Board for

CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS, RUGS, SHADES, OIL CLOTH, LINOLEUM, STOVES, TINWARE, MAT-TRESSES, SPRINGS. ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE. SEE OUR BICYCLES.

(GET CATALOGUE.)

HICKORY, CLIPPER, MAJESTIC and DAUNTLESS

97 and 99 E. WASHINGTON ST.

14 and 16 S. DELAWARE ST.

explore these remains. Some day, perhaps, they will be opened up, and they may yield a rich reward from a scientific standpoint.

A GREAT SAVINGS BANK.

1t Has 90,000 Depositors and \$35,000,000 Deposits in Sums of \$1,000 and Less,

St Louis Globe-Democrat. The greatest savings bank in this country is the Provident Institution, of Boston. It was started in 1816, and has run until this time with, to use the words of its president, Henry Lee, "not the loss of a dollar by dishenesty." "There is a tradition," said Mr. Lee, "that the bank was founded partly at the urgent request of good Bishop, afterward Cardinal Cheverus, that his 'people,' as he called them, might have a place of deposit, so as not to spend or lose their little savings. A few years later, at the Bishop's suggestion, the plan of partial withholding of the bank's earnings and the declaration of surplus dividends every five years was adopted. This was to induce the same people to keep as well as to deposit their savings in bank." The institution now has over 90,000 depositors and ever \$85,000,000 in deposits. The largest deposit which the management is allowed to accept is \$1,000, The bank in the early period paid 5 per cent. interest, but the rate is now 4 per cent. The surplus dividends every five years are no longer paid, as the law of the a reserve fund. "More than half of the 90,000 depositors," said President Lee, "are either foreigners or children of foreigners. The Irish were the earliest and most numerous of our savingsbank depositors. After them came the Germans and the representatives of all nations." A bank which refuses more than \$1,000 from any one person, and yet has \$45,000,000 deposits is interesting. The total expense of running the institution. including taxes, amounts to an average of only 1/2 per cent. on the deposits. Therein lies one secret of success. Business men of Boston give their time without pay to much tedious work as members of the board. How does the bank earn the profit which enables it to pay 4 per cent. interest on deposits and set aside its reserve, at the same time insuring the safety of the great trust? It has, according to President Lee, about \$7,000,000 in city and town bonds; over \$1,000,000 in bank stock; nearly \$4.-000,000 in railroad bonds: \$10,000,000 out on real-estate mortgages, none over 60 per cent, of the assessor's valuation; \$10,000,000 out on personal loans with legal collateral or with three names and collateral, none of it to run more than a year; \$1,000,000 in loans on bonds and stocks. The rest, about \$1,000,000, is cash and real estate. That

Guns Not Needed in Summer,

gives an insight into the management of

the largest and most successsul of savings

banks in the United States. The only paid

officers are the treasurer, assistant treas-

urer and fourteen clerks. The enormous

sum of \$398,000,000 is on deposit in the sav-

ings banks of Massachusetts, and nearly

one-tenth of it is in this Provident Institu-

Outing. There is neither need for nor sense in taking gun or rifle into the woods at a season when the law forbids its use upon birds and animals certain to be seen. Many an otherwise honest camper has become a lawbreaker simply because a gun or rifle was within easy reach at the wrong moment. Take all the fishing tackle you may desire. but leave the firearms at home until the proper time for them arrives. "But we might see a bear!" a camper exclaims. Well, suppose you do see a bear? It won't hurt you, and you won't see it long after it sees you; nor is there giory of much worth in killing a summer bear in poor coat and of no earthly use. "But we might see a-" Yes, exactly! I'll finish it for you. The word was stopped just in time. The fact is, you might see a moose or a caribou, or a deer or a grouse, or duck, or any one of the animals or birds which the law of the land, of honor and of common sense forbids you to meddle with for a reasonable time. And, furthermore, my friend, if you should see one of these creatures you'd promptly try to "plug it," and that is precisely what you have no business to do. "Lead us not into temptation" is good, and "Don't lead yourself into temptation" has also a certain merit of its own; so why not make a sure thing of it by leaving the tempters behind so they can't tempt you.

Getting Rid of One Surplus, Atchison Champion.

The President is greatly worried about his surplus flesh. If he could lower that as easily as he does the gold reserve and the confidence of the business public, he would be reduced to a skeleton before September begins.

Very True. Ram's Horn If it were not for the bread and butter question it wouldn't be so hard for some far ag organized efforts have been made to | folks to be religious.

THE ARTIST ON THE SPOT. A Railroad Wreck That Was Photographed

Under Difficulties. Cincinnati Times Star. "I was in a wreck near Rossville, Ind., about a month ago," said ex-Justice Schwab. "We were on the way to Chicago, and were rudely awakened just before daylight by a grand crash. We found our coach hanging over a chasm formed by a break in the bridge over Mid-

dlefork river. The engine, tender, and baggage car, and the trucks of our cars were down in the river. The ends of our coach rested on either side of the ragged gap in the bridge. A wrecking crew got there at daylight, pulled us out of our predicament, and started to clear up the rumpus. Then there was fun. A photographer got there with the first rays of the morning sun, and prepared to take pictures for some illustrated journal. He got his instrument set up, focussed, and all ready, and was about to let 'er go, when the foreman of the wrecking crew deliberately held a shovel before the lens and spoiled the exposure. The photographer, an old hand, fully acquainted with the policy of the railroad companies to prevent the photographing of wrecks, if

possible, tried it again. He got back a trifle on higher ground, but when all was ready again, he found a line of men holdview of the wreck. "His third attempt met with a movement of the railroaders to smash his camera, and he hastily retreated with it to a neighboring fence. All this time a middle-aged, determined looking farmer leaned over his fence, within fifty yards of the broken bridge, an interested spectator of the proceedings. To him the photographer went and asked the privilege of taking the picture from his land, promising a copy to him of the picture made. That was agreeable to the farmer, and the camera was soon in position again, but again the rubber coats went up and stopped the business. Then the farmer determined to have a picture if it cost a farm. Sending his man to the barn, he directed him to hitch up a wagon, and after fastening a high step ladder into it, he drove down to the fence corner, took the photographer aboard, and in a few minutes the latter had secured several good exposures of the entire wreck. The coats could not be raised high enough that time, but the whole wrecking crew made for the wagon. determined to wreck that camera. But the

MUSIC AT THE FAIR. Many Concerts Free-Music of a High Order at These and the Symphony Concerts.

farmer with a few words gathered a

dozen or so of stout farm hands about him,

and armed with clubs they got aboard the

wagon, surrounded the photographer and

camera, and standing off the wrecking

crew, drove off the field safe and in tri-

Twice a week or oftener, at 3 o'clock (for an admission fee of \$1) there is a symphony concert. This is generally a programme devoted to the works of some one composer, the intention being to show the relation of the composer's important works to each other, or to give enough of the man's work at one sitting to enable a listener to feel his style and individuality. Objections to this part of the musical plan have been on the whole more frequent and more foolish than perhaps upon any other. Mr. Thomas thought that having here one of the best orchestras in the world, an orchestra better and more complete than has ever played anywhere in the world for the same ength of time consecutively, it was a time to give programmes of great master works for musical connoisseurs. The idea is certainly a noble one, and it is easy to see that these splendid programmes will be an opportunity to many to be prized for a life-

It was unfortunate that an admission fee had to be charged, or, if a fee, so large a one as \$1. The idea was that the demand for lace would be too great for the space, and that the easiest way for measuring the interest would be by a fee, which, while considerable, would, after all, amount to no more than the usual price for a seat at the theater. The high character of the programmes, and the reiterated assertion that common persons cannot under. New York Times. stand these concerts, together with the high fee, and the other disadvantages have combined to make the attendance at these concerts very meignificant. On the other hand they do not cost the fair very much, as the musicians and director are employed by the season, and these cencerts can be as well given as not. For money-making purposes it would have paid much better to have affixed a fee of 25 cents to the popular concerts, leaving the aymphony concerts free. This, however, is a matter for the council of administration. Thus we have a regular plan of eight grand orchestral concerts per week, of which six are absolutely free. The band concerts are in the open air, and one may promenade as will. The popular concerts

are in Festival Hall, and one may not come in or go out during the performance of a number, but saide from this attendance is open and free. The symphony concerts need greater quiet and closer attention,

Taking the programmes with the size and character of the orchestra, and Mr. Thomas's firm and experienced hand at the baton, it is easy to see that here is something altogether credible to the American name-for next to having produced great master works in music the most creditable thing which can be said of the musical taste of a nation is that it appreciates and loves master works which other nations have produced.

WHAT ONE ACRE WILL YIELD. The Limit Probably Reached by Land in Our Eastern Metropolis.

An acre of land is 4,840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet. It is the ordinary measure of ground among the farmers and surveyors, but the earning capacity of acres varies considerably. About the simplest use, involving the least skill and labor, to which an acre of land may be put, is to the growing of trees upon it. This requires no capital, but patience, and yields, on the average, \$2.25 per acre a year. Then there are the fruits of husbandry and farming. gained through toil and cultivation, greatest, of course, in the rolling prairies or virgin lowlands of the West and Northwest. But taking farming lands nearer home, in New York State, these are found to be the net returns per acre: Rye, \$8.50; oats, \$11; wheat, \$15; barley, \$17; corn, \$18; peas, \$67; sweet potatoes, \$75; spinach, \$80; watermelons, 881; grapes, \$122; currants, \$120; cabbage. \$183; beets, \$150; peaches, \$150; strawberries, \$150; tomatoes, \$165; muskmelons, \$15% asparagus, \$183, and celery, \$214. The adaptability of the land for such products varies, and the value of an acre corresponds with such variance. The perishable crops are subject to great damage, and require usually more cultivation and

greater care. Taking ten feet as the average width of a railroad bed, 4.356 feet of track would comprise, stretched out in a straight line, an acre of land. This is more than fourfifths of a mile of railroad. The portion of the Pennsylvania road between New York and Philadelphia is generally acknowledged among railroad men to have the largest gross earnings of any in the world, with the two exceptions of the New York elevated and the London underground. But taking, as fairer for the purpose, the whole Pennsylvania system, it is found that the actual gross receipts amount to about \$100,000,000 for the 2,500 miles of track operated. Of this total \$37,500,000 is net receipts. in other words, this railroad system earns \$15,000 a mile, net, or \$12,500 an sore, and the latter figure may be given as the highest earning capacity of an acre of land given over to railroad transportation. Inis is a high figure. It is greater than the gains from either forestry or husbandry, but it chrinks into unimportance compared with the revenue yielded by an

acre of New York oity real estate.

The area of New York city, including the two wards beyond the Harlem river, is nearly 25,000 acres. That tranquil stream divides, territorially, the town into two almost equal parts, there being 12,576 acres south and 12,817 acres north of it. The most valuable part of the city of New York is the First ward, lying south of Liberty street and Maiden lane, and covering 154 acres. The assessed value of its real estate is \$89,000,000. When to this is added the value of land exempt from taxation, which is \$26,000,000, and allowance is made for the difference between assessed and the actual values, it appears that the real estate of this territory is worth not less than \$155,000.000, or at the rate of \$1,-000,000 an sere, which is probably larger than the vaine of any other piece of real estate in the United States. At 5 per cent. on the amount of capital represented, the annual revenue from real estate in the First ward of the city of New York 18 \$50,000 a year per acre. That is the highest point, and these then are the figures: Forest land, \$2.25 an sere; farming land, \$20 to \$150; railroad bed, \$12,000; New York real estate, business section, \$50,000.

Created a Shuck.

"I thought I was something of an agnostle myself," said a progressive woman the other day, "but I received a shock recently while visiting in the family of a friend, that showed me I had, at least, the sentiment of religion left. The mother called her four-year-old daughter, a fragile creature with the atonement peace in her limpid eyes, to 'come and say her prayers.'
Whereat the baby tongue lisped flippantly: "Little Miss Muffet sat on a toffet.

Eating her curds and whey. There came a big spider, And sat down beside her. And frightened Miss Muffet away. Amen.

"I thought," continued the would-be agnostic, dramatically, "If I ask for bread, would ye give me a stone!"